

THE ROANOKE TIMES.

VOL. XI.—NO. 124.

ROANOKE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

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BIRTHPLACE OF GREAT MEN.

An Historic Old Mansion in North Carolina.

The Grounds Consist of 2,500 Acres of Valuable Farming and Timber Lands—Rich in Minerals—Chief Justice Pierson Was Born in the Old Castle—It Took Seven Years to Construct the Building—George Washington Stopped There.

The statement in yesterday's TIMES that Thomas L. Saries, of this city, would leave to attend to his farm in Stokes county, North Carolina, has brought out some interesting facts in regard to the history of that old place. The tract consists of 2,500 acres of very valuable farming and timber lands. It has on it a very fine mineral spring of water and in the numerous veins on it may be found nearly every mineral known to man. It has a fine and historic old mansion or castle, around which cluster some of the grandest memories of the old North State.

It is the birthplace of Richard M. Pierson, a chief justice of the State for a number of years and who conducted a very fine law school in Surry county for a number of years. It is also the boyhood home of the Byrnes and the Glonns, names that stand high in North Carolina's history. The architect of this mansion, which was built just after the revolution, came from England, and seven years were occupied in the building of it.

President Washington on his famous Southern trip stopped at this mansion as the guest of the Martin family, who were very patriotic in the revolutionary war.

Pilot Mountain casts its cool and sombre shadow over the old castle, and the Blue Ridge stretches itself boldly and sublimely along the western horizon. It is an ideal home, indeed, for the artist or the writer of fiction.

BANK FAILURE AT WILKESBARRE.

A Demand from Other Banks Which Rockefeller & Co. Could Not Meet.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.—The individual banking house of F. V. Rockefeller & Co. closed its doors this morning. It was one of the oldest banking institutions in this section, and people had the utmost confidence in its soundness. Great excitement prevails here among business men over the affair. The failure was caused by a draft from Philadelphia deposited in the Wyoming National Bank of this city, for some \$7,000 against Rockefeller & Co. The draft was dishonored this morning, and the bank closed its doors at once.

Early in the morning, it is said, a mortgage was entered up against F. V. Rockefeller in favor of Thomas H. Atherton, of this city, for \$30,000, to secure the People's and Second National Banks for money due from F. V. Rockefeller & Co. The mortgage is on his residence on North River street, which is worth many thousands of dollars. Aside from Mr. Rockefeller's interest in the bank this represents the only available assets. Among the hundreds of depositors are many of the leading business men of the town and several hundred people whose savings for years are in the broken bank. The heaviest depositors, however, express confidence the bank will eventually weather the storm.

BOTH HAD BEEN DIVORCED.

Edward M. Padelford Marries Fannie S. Woolsey and They Go Abroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The newspapers to-morrow morning will publish the announcement that Edward M. Padelford and Fannie S. Woolsey were married February 8 by Rev. David Mitchell.

The marriage announcement was made possible by two interesting divorce cases which excited the attention of polite society in this city, Baltimore and Washington. Mrs. Woolsey obtained a divorce from Edward J. Woolsey, a millionaire club man of this city, on November 23, 1892. Mrs. Woolsey is the daughter of the late Henry A. Smythe, once collector of this port.

Mr. Padelford is a wealthy Baltimorean, who belongs to the Knickerbocker and several other New York clubs, and who also has been divorced. To-day's marriage was not a surprise to the intimate friends of the parties. The bridal couple sailed immediately after the marriage for Europe.

DE LESSEPS SENTENCED.

They Get Long Terms of Imprisonment and Heavy Fines.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Panama sentences have just been delivered. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. M. Marius Fontane and M. Cottu each sentenced to two years imprisonment and 3,000 francs. M. Effel was sentenced to two years and to pay a fine of 20,000 francs. The sentences have caused a profound sensation, especially that of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

It was not thought that he would have been sentenced to imprisonment on account of his age.

A Millionaire Granted a Divorce.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 9.—The senate to-day passed the house bill granting a divorce to James C. McComb, the Claymont millionaire, from Mary C. McComb. Mrs. McComb did not contest her husband's application for an absolute divorce and the custody of their three children.

A Woman Ordained as Minister.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Emily C. Woodruff, of Little Valley, has been ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at that place. She is the third woman ever so honored by the Congregational Church in this State.

TWELVE YEARS EACH.

The Roanoke Safe Blowers Receive Heavy Sentences in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The gang of cracksmen who worked in Roanoke a few months ago and who were caught in Washington have been sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary for safe blowing in this city.

The names of the three men are: Charles Faulke, Charles F. Banks and James McCarthy. They have carried on a systematic safe blowing for several months, and when indictments were made against them for breaking into Jacobson's office and for blowing Jacobson's safe the above sentence.

John Sayles, who had been held as a witness, told something of his connection with the gang. He had worked on the Norfolk and Western railroad and met the gang in Roanoke. They induced him to watch on the outside while they did the work.

After Judge McComas had sentenced them to six years for each offense the two men who had been held as witnesses, Yeatman and John Sayles, were released and paid their witness fees. Yeatman belongs to a respectable family in this city. Judge McComas told Sayles that it would be well for him to leave town on the first train, and Sayles said he would do so.

CHINESE YOUTH DIES FOR LOVE.

Clue Poy the First of His Race to Commit Suicide in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The first case over recorded in this city of the suicide of a Chinaman was reported at the coroner's office to-day at noon. The man was Clue Poy, nineteen years old, who lived at 22 Mott street. He came to this city three months ago, and since his arrival here had been a frequent visitor of the opium joints in Mott and Pell streets. Before he left China he had become engaged to a native woman, and he was to return in two years to marry her. Last week he received a letter from her saying that she was going to marry another.

This letter apparently caused Poy much grief. Last night he arrived at his lodging house, 22 Mott street, under the influence of liquor and opium. He went into his room, and nothing was seen of him until 11 o'clock this morning, when the door of his room was broken in and the young Chinaman was found dead in bed. By his side was a bottle partly filled with paris green. He left a note saying that he had nothing to live for, and asked that his body be shipped to his native home.

TYPHUS RAMPANT.

In Spite of all Efforts the Disease is Gaining Ground in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Typhus seems to retain its hold, notwithstanding the efforts of the health officers. The record of yesterday, complete to midnight, shows three deaths and twelve new cases.

This is a decided increase in the number of new cases, and with the sudden change to cold weather a further increase may be looked for, it is said.

The health officers continue to assert that the situation is not alarming, and that they will prevent any epidemic of disease, but as the number of new cases reported seems to be steadily on the increase it is a question of how much their efforts toward stamping out the disease will avail.

The illness of Rev. Father Gerard Spilman, who had been visiting the patients on North Brothers' Island to minister to them, is causing the health officers no end of worry and anxiety. Father Spilman has been mingling with his congregation, and it is feared that other cases may be developed.

GRESHAM ACCEPTS

The Secretaryship of State Under Mr. Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Herald prints a New York dispatch, stating that Judge Walter Q. Gresham has been tendered the Secretaryship of State by Mr. Cleveland, and has accepted. The dispatch states also that Mr. Cleveland will make the fact public in a day or two.

Condition of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Secretary Foster refuses to disclose the government's plan of preserving the gold reserve. He says there is no danger of the treasury being embarrassed and it is only possible, by circulating false reports to make a run on it. The President is confident that the balance will be in favor of the treasury at the end of the month.

Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Heeder's Hotel, 265 West Fifth street, was completely gutted by fire this morning. Four persons were burned to death. The dead are Fred Detzow, a waiter; Albert Grau, the yardman; Joseph Malins and a waiter named Gottlieb. Grau awakened the inmates of the hotel, but was unable to escape himself and was burned to death.

Both Men Found Guilty.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9.—The trial of Carl No. d and Henry Bouer, charged with being accessories to Bergman, the anarchist who attempted to kill H. C. Frick last July, took place before Judge Slagle to-day. Both men were found guilty.

Injured at a Hotel Fire.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Feb. 9.—The hotel Continental, at Centerville, was burned to-day. Will Hale, Julius Fecht and Mrs. McKee jumped from the windows and were fatally hurt. Several others were badly injured and burned.

President Kimball Here.

President Kimball and wife and Solicitor J. I. Doran and wife, of the Norfolk and Western, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and are at Hotel Roanoke. The question of a successor to Vice-President Eddy will be discussed to-day.

THE QUEEN HAD RELENTED.

One of Her Advisers Presents Her Case.

The Story of the Revolution as Told by Him—Her Side Asks a Hearing—Lilioukalani's Minister of the Interior Criticizes the Action of Minister Stevens in Landing the Marines and Recognizing the Provisional Government.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—A letter has been received here from John F. Colburn, minister of the interior of Hawaii, in which he outlines the position of the deposed queen, of whom he is a supporter. The letter is addressed to Mr. J. H. Ganz, of this city, whose wife is an aunt of Mr. Colburn, and is as follows:

"HONOLULU, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1893. 'Mr. J. H. Ganz, St. Louis, Mo.:

"DEAR SIR: In view of the circumstances that surround the situation of this, our Hawaiian kingdom, I take the opportunity of writing you this letter, trusting, with your ability and influence with some of the leading statesmen of your liberal American country, you can help to place the situation of affairs of this country in such an impartial manner to them that the Hawaiian queen, Lilioukalani, her government and her native population can receive such a hearing from your Government that the American nation will cause the queen to be restored to her throne, the government to her power, and the Hawaiian native population to their rights.

"On Thursday, January 12, 1893, the legislature, sitting in session, brought in a resolution of lack of confidence against her majesty's cabinet, which consisted of G. H. Wilcox, minister of interior; R. C. Jones, minister of finance; W. P. Robertson, minister of foreign affairs, and Cecil Brown, and was carried by the constitutional majority of twenty-five members of the legislature out of a house of forty-eight elective members. This cabinet that was voted out belonged to a party that was called the reform party, and the same party caused a revolution in the country June 30, 1887. Upon their having been voted out they retired, and sent their resignations to her majesty, the queen. She accepted them, and on the next Friday, January 13, 1893, she summoned and appointed the following gentlemen as her cabinet: Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; William H. Cornwell, minister of finance; John F. Colburn, minister of the interior, and Arthur P. Patterson, attorney general. Mr. Parker and myself being the active Hawaiians in the cabinet, and the second and third named the foreign members.

"Immediately upon appointment we repaired to the legislative assembly and reported to them that it had pleased her majesty to appoint us as her cabinet. Those of the legislature that were present, and the population to the number of 1,000, who had gathered there, received us with applause. We took our seats and after going through the business of the house it adjourned to meet at the prorogation hour, 12 m.

"I may mention here that on Friday and Saturday, the days that we had attended the legislature, the party to which this cabinet had belonged—the reform party—were so dissatisfied and hostile over their defeat that on both days they refused to attend the legislature, and did not have the courtesy to attend the prorogation.

"While waiting for the hour of 12 to approach, I accidentally heard that the queen proposed to promulgate a new constitution. I immediately sought an interview with my colleagues, and notified them that if the queen intended to act in such an arbitrary manner I would resign. They answered that they were willing to do the same thing, and we decided that if the queen intended to carry into effect any such idea we would all advise her not to do so.

"I at once repaired to the place of the opposition (reform party) and told them what I had heard and what we had concluded to do. The leaders of the party advised us strongly not to resign, as it would then give the queen an opportunity to appoint others who would be too willing to sign a new constitution. We followed their advice and they assured us that if any conflict came between the queen and us, her cabinet, the community would give us their support to resist anything of this measure.

"At 12 m. the legislature was prorogued and we repaired to the palace to meet the queen. She then and there told us to sign a document purporting to be a new constitution. We were told her plainly that we would not accede to her request, and advised her to abandon the idea. She was very determined at first, but afterwards yielded and gave it up. She came out and declared openly to the Hawaiian people that she could not give them a new constitution and told them to endure their grievances. The crowd dispersed, and on the next day a leader of the reform party met us and made a proposition to us, viz., that owing to the queen's revolutionary actions in wanting to promulgate a new constitution we should depose her and declare a provisional government.

"Our answer was that we would give them an answer later on. In the meantime we the cabinet, summoned six of the most responsible and conservative business men of the city and also the diplomatic corps. They met us, excepting J. T. Stevens, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

"We discussed the situation and agreed that the queen was at first ill-advised, but as she had abandoned the project we could not depose her and declare a provisional government. We notified the leaders of this defunct and

malcontented party that we would not agree to the proposition. At the same time we issued a proclamation and scattered it all over town and delivered it to the diplomatic corps, that the queen had abandoned the idea, and asking one and all to accept the assurance given in the proclamation by the queen and cabinet. This party was not satisfied with this, and they, with the assistance of the American minister and the troops of the United States steamer Boston, enlisted a number of men to the extent of 200, and aided by the American troops, took possession, and declared by proclamation a provisional government contrary to the constitution now in force, and contrary to the rights of 100,000 people, the population of this country.

"The cabinet notified the American minister of what had happened, and asked him to assist this duly-authorized government to suppress this revolt; or, if he did not want to do that, then to remove the United States troops on board the Boston, and we, the government, could do it ourselves. Then we told him we had 700 men under arms and were equal to the situation. His reply was that he acknowledged the provisional government and would support it. We, the government, came to the conclusion, as we did not wish to come into conflict with the United States troops, to yield under protest. The queen and her cabinet are at present removed under protest, pending a hearing before the United States.

"This action on the part of the United States Government representative is degrading. He has upheld a mob and does so against the wishes of the aborigines of this country, who are capable of taking care of themselves. The provisional government has put the country under martial law. They are dispatching a steamer now to carry a report to Washington. They are sending ambassadors to Washington. We have asked that the steamer take our representative, so that both sides of the case can be heard, and they refuse. We will send them later. We trust it will not be too late. The Hawaiian people are waiting for the loss of their country. Cannot America, 'the land of the free and the home of the brave,' undo this great wrong that she, by her troops and ambassadors, assisted to do? Will you use your influence for us? Act promptly, and may God assist you and help you. Yours, with consideration and respect, 'JOHN F. COLBURN, 'Minister of the Interior.'

The latter has been forwarded to President Harrison by Mr. Ganz.

WEDDING EVENT AT LEESBURG.

Mr. R. B. Wildman and Miss Rogers at the Altar of St. James' Episcopal Church.

LEESBURG, Va., Feb. 9.—A pretty church wedding was celebrated here to-day, the contracting parties being Miss Christine Rogers and Mr. R. B. Wildman. St. James' Episcopal Church had been handsomely decorated for the event, and the church was filled with guests. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. H. Platt, of Petersburg, officiated. The ushers were Mr. John B. Wildman, of Baltimore, brother of the groom; Mr. C. G. Osborn, of Baltimore; Mr. Henry Fairfax, of Aldie; E. B. Harrison and Arthur Sheetz, of Leesburg. Miss Jennie Lynch presided at the organ.

The bride wore a handsome princess gown of dark green broadcloth, trimmed with mink fur, and carried a bunch of violets. She was given away by her father, Mr. A. H. Rogers. At the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Wildman left over the Richmond and Danville for a bridal trip of several weeks. Mr. Wildman is the senior member of the firm of Wildman & Co., of this place. Among the guests at the wedding from a distance were Mrs. A. K. Phillips, of Washington; Miss Rogers, of Richmond; Mrs. William Dunlop, of Georgetown; Gen. and Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Janney, of Alexandria; Mr. W. H. Richards, Jr., of Fredericksburg; Mrs. George Tilford, of Newark, and Miss Anderson and Miss Harrison, of Washington.

Death of Col. George Williamson.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 9.—Col. George Williamson, one of the most prominent citizens of Caswell county, N. C., died suddenly at his residence, fifteen miles from here, yesterday. Colonel Williamson, who was nearly 70 years of age, was a captain in the Mexican war and Confederate major in the civil war. He served several terms in the North Carolina State Senate; was a successful farmer on a large scale, and was identified with the grange and alliance movements, but was always a sterling Democrat.

Rough Treatment to a Stranger.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—Last night William Wallace, who is a representative of the Colored Baptist Mission, of New York, arrived here from that city, and while on his way from the Union depot to his home, on Harrison street, he was assailed by two men, who robbed him of \$125 in currency and a lot of valuable papers, together with his watch. The highwaymen threatened to shoot and kill Wallace if he made an outcry.

Wounded in a Duel.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—A duel with swords was fought to-day between Norbert D. Benoit and Marie Emile Goussot. The duel grew out of remarks made by Goussot in the chamber of deputies Wednesday. Benoit succeeded in wounding his opponent.

A Priest Indicted for Assault.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Rev. Charles Flaherty, of St. Patrick's Church, at Mt. Morris has been indicted for criminal assault on Mary Sweeney, a young girl. Flaherty is in jail in default of bail.

Will Attend the Inauguration.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 9.—The Anderson Guards, of this place, decided last night to accompany the Second Virginia to the inauguration. The Tom's Brook Guards, of Tom's Brook, will also attend.

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

A Protectorate Established Over Hawaii.

The Island is Now Under the Protection of the United States—Minister Stevens Issued a Proclamation to the Inhabitants—An Impressive Ceremony When the American Flag Was Raised Over Aliiulani Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The most important news brought by the steamship Australia, which arrived from Honolulu last night, is that United States Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over the islands. This act was acknowledged at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant, when the stars and stripes were raised over Aliiulani Hall, and Minister Stevens issued the following proclamation:

"UNITED STATES LEGATION, 'Feb. 1, 1893.

"To the Hawaiian People:—At the request of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands I hereby, in the name of the United States of America, assume the protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the protection of life and property and the occupation of public buildings on Hawaiian soil, as far as may be necessary for the purpose specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional government. This action is taken pending and subject to the negotiations at Washington.

(Signed) 'JOHN L. STEVENS, 'Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

'Approved and executed by C. C. Wiltz, captain of the United States Navy, commanding the United States steamship Boston.

The Advertiser says, regarding Mr. Stevens' proclamation, that the act was principally due to the incessant agitation on the part of certain whites, who have always been a curse to the country, coupled with the English and native newspaper efforts to discredit and block the new government. These agencies spread through the town a feeling of uneasiness and distrust. The provisional government concluded that some positive step was necessary, and that it would be the wisest to call on the United States for direct assistance.

The Advertiser continuing, says: At 8:30 a. m. on the 1st, the Boston's battalion landed under Lieutenant Commander Swinburn and sent up to the government building, where detachments from the volunteer companies of the provisional government were also drawn up. Lieutenant Rush read Minister Stevens' proclamation, and on the stroke of nine the star spangled banner fluttered up the staff on the tower. The flag was saluted by the troops and marines and the heavier guns of the Boston, and Hawaii was under Uncle Sam's wing for the time being at least.

HONOLULU, Feb. 1.—Shortly after the sailing of the last steamer the provisional government had received certificates of recognition as defects of the government of Japan, France, Great Britain, Chili, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Peru and the Netherlands.

FEDERAL COURT SET AT DEFIANCE.

South Carolina Sheriffs and Treasurers Putting Themselves in Contempt.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—The war between the Federal court and county sheriffs and treasurers acting under the governor's directions, and which involves the question of the taxation of railroads, assumed another and more aggressive phase to-day. The deputy marshals who were charged with serving the writs for contempt and injunctions on the sheriffs of Aiken, Abbeville, Anderson and Newberry counties have returned, and report that the sheriffs refuse to surrender the property of the railroads levied upon by them under Governor Tillman's orders.

In court to-day an order was signed advancing the dates to which the original writs were made returnable from February 21 and March 8, respectively, to Saturday, February 11, and Monday, 13, respectively. The first case to be heard is that in which the South Carolina railway is a party. This case will be heard on Saturday. The Richmond and Danville suits will be heard on the Monday following.

HOGG'S MESSAGE.

How It Was Received at Paris—Indignation Mingled With Pity.

PARIS, Tex., Feb. 9.—The special message of Governor Hogg to the legislature was not known here until the arrival of the morning papers. The first impulse and expression was indignation that the governor should continue to agitate the matter, which, he confesses, is without remedy, but on better consideration this gave way to pity for the "absurdities," as the people call them, into which he had plunged.

The execution of Smith was said to be simply the decree of the higher law of the South. There was no error, they say, and there was no doubt of the crime or criminal, and the same act to-morrow would meet the same fate, but there will be no such act here for many a day, as the arm of the people has been felt.

Chicago Suffering For Coal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The soft coal situation has been aggravated by the intensely cold weather of the present week hindering the movement of trains. The consumption has been greatly increased, with practically no coal here. The daily receipts are hardly more than half sufficient for the current consumption and orders from the country.

Relegated to a Monastery.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—Rev. M. Angiers, a leading preacher at Dunham, has succumbed to the wiles of a Montreal widow. Several of his compromising letters fell into the bishop's hands and Angiers was relegated to a monastery.